

TS 6

CESTODE FAUNA OF BATS IN FUKUI PREFECTURE.
I. Sawada. Biol. Lab., Nara Sangyo Univ.
Nara.

The cestode fauna of cave bats in Fukui Prefecture was investigated from the standpoint of host-parasite relationship. A large number of Rhinolophus ferrumequinum were infected with Hymenolepis rashomonensis peculiar to this bat, a small number of R. ferrumequinum with Vampirolepis ogaensis peculiar to bats living in the districts along the northern part of the Sea of Japan north of Gifu Prefecture, R. ferrumequinum from Imajyo-cho with V. shirotanii sp.n. and that from Obama-shi with V. isensis peculiar to R. cornutus cornutus. R. cornutus cornutus was infected with V. isensis, Miniopterus schreibersii fuliginosus with V. hidaensis peculiar to this bat and Myotis macrodactylus with V. wakasensis sp.n. V. wakasensis from M. macrodactylus is first recorded from Japan proper. From the standpoint of bat's cestode fauna, the following distributional connections among bats in Fukui Prefecture are presumed: 1) R. ferrumequinum has intercommunications with those in various places of Japan except for that infected with V. shirotanii, at Imajyo-cho and for that infected with V. isensis, at Obama-shi, 2) R. cornutus cornutus and M. schreibersii fuliginosus has intercommunications with those in various places of Japan, 3) M. macrodactylus has intercommunications with that in Yakusima, Kagoshima Prefecture.

TS 7

CHROMOSOMES OF TWO HIPALIIUM SPECIES (TRIPLABIDA, TERNIOLIA) FROM THE VICINITIES OF OSAKA.

I. Okii¹, J. Tsuruta¹ and N. Kawakatsu².
¹Osaka Pref. Inst. Publ. Health, Osaka and
²Biol. Lab., Fuji Women's Coll., Sayama.

Three specimens of two Hipalium species from Kobe and Neyagawa were obtained cytologically. One of them was large and yellowish brown spore (Kobe); the other two were rather small, slender and blackish brown spore (Kobe and Neyagawa). For chromosomal studies, we employed the following technique: 1) The animals cut transversely at the level of pre- or postperineal region were kept in a moist petri dish for about 30 days (room temperature); 2) a regenerated tissue was cut again; 3) a piece of the regenerated blastema was at first placed into a solution of 10⁻⁶ or 10⁻⁷ M colchicine for about 30 sec. and then placed on a piece of glass with arbitrary cotton containing colchicine solution; 4) after 24 hours the treated piece was cut into several small pieces; 5) they were transferred to 0.1% potassium chlorate for about 40 minutes; 6) then each piece was stained in aceto-carmum and squashed.

The animals of both Hipalium spp. revealed a chromosome number of 2n=10. Their karyotype consists of 5M+5SM+5ST+5SM+5SM=10.

Taxonomic studies of these animals are now in progress.

TS 8

TASMANIAN ROTIFERS IN MID-AUGUST (WINTER)
M. Sudzuki. Biol. Lab, Nihon Daigaku-Univ. Omiya

On 17 Aug. 1984 during my participation in the Symposium on Biol. Res. in the Vestfold Hills, Antarctica in Hobart, Tas. a few collections were made for the Microscopic animalcules at a small pond & temporal pools, all located in the Margate Golf Course near the Antarctic Division, Kingston, with the greatest help of Dr. Bayly. I. A. E. Melbourne.

From the pond-water following species have been detected--Keratella quadrata australis: Total length (TL)=230-255µm, maximum width (MW)=100-115µm, ♀♀ egg=80 x 52µm, ♀♀ =common; K. slacki: TL=340-460, MW=110-160, common; Brachionus urceolaris sericus: TL=145-275, MW=130-215, D♀ egg=154-160 x 91-98, ♀♀ egg=115-122 x 88-92, dominant, D♀ =common; Euchlanis dilatata: TL=140, MW=110, toes=35 x 10; Notholca labis var. n.: TL=150-155, MW=118-122, median & lateral, occipital spines=longest (22µm), intermedians=shortest (10µm), caudal extension=3 x 3µm but very flexible & withdrawable. Ratio of length/width=1.3, extension length/lorica length x 100=2.0, extension width/lorica width x 100=2.5; Lecane inermis: common; Polyarthra trigla vulgaris: 95 x 70 in size, ventral blade=45µm, lateral blade=120µm vitellarium with 8 nuclei, common; Synchaeta sp.: common; Cephalodella sp. 1; C. sp. 2; Collinthea campanulata; C. sp.; Filinia longiseta passa: length of caudal bristle/body length=1.09, length of lateral bristles/length of body=2.14; Philodina sp.; Habrotrocha sp. All but one variety, Notholca labis, have been found from both the Mainland and New Zealand

TS 9

DISTRIBUTION OF MARINE TARDIGRADA AT A BEACH AT TANABE BAY, KII CHANNEL.

H. Noda, Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., Shirahama, Wakayama.

A faunistic study was made of marine Tardigrada at a beach on Hatake-jima Island at Tanabe Bay, Kii Channel in June, 1982. The beach sand was coarse. Samples were collected with a core sampler (5 cm in height; 100 cm³ in volume) serially from the sand surface to the water table at five stations along a transect across the beach.

Ten species were obtained. Echiniscoides sp. is assumed to be accidental. The other nine are sand dwellers. Five species of these nine were restricted in the lowest part of the intertidal beach and their densities were low. So they can be considered as subtidal species. They are all halechiniscids. The remaining four species, Halechiniscus sp. 1, H. sp. 2, Batillipes sp. and Stygarctus sp., are intertidal species. Only a few individuals of both of two Halechiniscus were collected, so I could not know their patterns of distribution. Batillipes sp., which is the dominant species and whose density reached 243 indivs. per 100 cm³ of sand, was found superficially, though it occurs at somewhat greater depths landward as is known in some other Batillipes species. Stygarctus sp. was found in deep sand at the upper intertidal beach as is known in some other Stygarctus species.